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NEW SOVIET FOLYGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT

PLASTIC PRINTING TYPE -- Moscow, Tekhnika Molodezhi, Nov 53

Plastic printing type is now being manufactured at the Moscow Soyuzpoligrafprom Type-Casting Flant of the Ministry of Culture USSR. The technology for its manufacture was developed by V. I. Oparin, chief mechanic, V. F. Mel'nikov, deputy chief of the type casting shop, and G. I Fedotov, gauge maker.

Plastic type has many advantages. (1) It is one tenth the weight of metal type, and is therefore easier to transport and to place in a printing machine.
(2) Expansive nonferrous materials are not needed for its manufacture; it costs seven or eight times less to mass-produce. (3) Plastic type withstands 150,000 pulls, whereas metal type can withstani no more than 40,000 pulls before the printed letters become deformed.

In cold stereotyping, plastic type is far superior to metal type. The manufacture of plastic type from the smallest body type to the largest headline type is done on ordinary type casting machines with only a few changes in the design of individual units.

The Institute of Folygraphic Machine Building is now designing an experimental model of a special machine for mass production of plastic type. At the same time, experimental work is being conducted on using plastic for text typesetting on a linetype.

NEW NOTEBOOK-MAKING ACCREGATE -- Moscow, Poligraficheskoye Proizvodstvo, No 8,

In 1943-1949, the problem of mechanizing the manufacture of notebooks was studied at the Leningrad Afriliate of the Scientific Research Institute of Polygraphic Machine Building. At the same time, a plan was worked out for a notebook and ruling aggregate. In this work, the Leningrad Polygraphic Machinery Plant designed and built the LT experimental model and its auxiliary equipment.

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The aggregate is composed of a ruling section, a covering and writing section, a printing section, and a sewing and folding section, as well as a conveyer system. The auxiliary equipment includes a stereotype casting machine and a finishing machine.

The power of the main motor is 4.6 kilowatts. The planned productivity of the machine is up to 75,000 notebooks per shift. The average productivity is 60,000-65,000 notebooks per shift.

Testing of the aggregate at the Svetoch Factory showed that it could produce high-quality 12-sheet notebooks with any kind of ruling. However, goodquality, 24-sheet notebooks were not obtained.

Because of its high productivity, the new aggregate has decreased labor consumption in manufacturing notebooks three or four times as compared with a ruling machine and twice as compared with the imported "Ro-Fa" machine. Furthermore, the cost of manufacturing notebooks on the aggregate is three times less than a ruling machine, and more than 1.5 times less than the "Ro-Fa."

The installation of such copybook aggregates at papermaking mills will greatly curtail transportation needs, since the notebooks and paper can be made at the same place.

PAPER-FOLDING MACHINE -- Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 5 Sep 53

Personnel at the binding shop of the Tallin Yukhiselu Printing House have designed a single-fold buckle folding machine for folding small sheets for books and brochures. Until now, this operation was performed by hand. The machine replaces four men working by hand and produces four times as much.

The machine with its motor weighs 150-200 kilograms and its manufacturing cost is about 3,000 rubles.

HEW PHOTOEHGRAVING METHOD -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 20 Jul 53

An automatic photoengraving machine invented by N. F. Telmachev was demonstrated at a recent meeting of the Newspaper Section and Orgburo (Organizational Bureau) of the All-Union Scientific (J. Technical Society of the Folygraphic Industry. The machine is portable and produces plates by an electromechanical

The new process embodies a power head system which makes it possible to engreve by mechanical reans. The system of intensification makes it possible to modify the tonality as required during the reproduction process. A medium-size plate can be prepared in 10-15 minutes on the new machine, whereas the existing zincographic method requires 2 hours. Furthermore, less time in working with chemicals will promote healthiar working conditions. A very small space is required by the machine, and it can be operated by a semiskilled worker. Another advantage of the machine is that it can engrave any metal or plastic matrix.

The new photoengraving method is also effective in color printing. Electrical color separation can be applied in the new system. It is possible to obtain several plates at the same time for the required number of colors. This system not only insures speed in manufacture, but also an absolutely accurate register.

The machine makes it possible to engrave plates from paintings by first recording them on film. The process can also be used in the textile industry.

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